

#### INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

It is now sufficiently certain, that the horse, pig, or grub, by which so many horses are annually destroyed, are produced from eggs or nits, which are deposited chiefly in the inside moist surface of the tongue, and are from thence conveyed with food into the stomach.

Any person who chooses, may reduce it to experiment for himself. In the season for it, let a few hairs be clipped, having these nits adhering to them, moisten the inside of the hand by the application of a little spit, and close it upon the nits, and he will find them hatched in a few seconds.

It is therefore recommended, to be careful to remove these eggs by scraping them off with a knife, or washing them off with an infusion of tobacco every third day throughout the season in which they are deposited.

If this be done, there is no doubt but the destruction which is made by this hateful insect, may be completely prevented.

The eggs are deposited on the fore part of the knee, and back part of the shoulder of the horse, by a certain species of fly. The fly is called scab-equit. These eggs or nits become ripe in the course of four or five days.

When thus ripened, the slightest application of warmth and moisture is sufficient to bring forth, in an instant, the latent larva, that is, the insect of the first form. At this time, if the tongue of the horse touch the eggs, its little door (operculum) is thrown open, and a small active worm is produced, which readily adheres to the stomach.

[American Farmer.]

#### THE LATE PLOT.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Boston—dated Charleston, August 19.

"You may feel desirous to know the actual truth in relation to a late attempt to disturb us, by some of the blacks, and I wish our friends at the north to be satisfied, that severe as has been the retribution which the law has awarded, it was due to justice, and consistent with humanity."

"Those who are at a distance cannot judge correctly of our situation. Our slaves are the labouring class, and such a class exists every where, and is always the majority in numbers. A negro cannot by marriage mingle with the white; he cannot as a soldier or a magistrate command a white man. In a word the pride and ambition of a negro has no room to act. His colour is an insurmountable barrier to actual equality."

"There is equally true in the north as in the south. In every community of white men, negroes are a degraded cast, and therefore incited to vent in crime those feelings which lead the whites to the pursuit of worldly ambition. The state prisons of the north verify this remark. A vast proportion live in idleness and support themselves by plunder. A slave in the southern states enjoys perfect freedom from the cares of life. His food and clothing are provided, and his master identifies him with his domestic establishment—his labour is light, and he has no anxiety for his future support. It would thus be taking from them the protection of a kind master to liberate the blacks, if it were even practicable; but none but a madman can contemplate it; it would fill the community with men degraded by their colour, and exasperated by the reflection, that their liberty was only nominal."

"The slaves concerned in the late plot were all without exception substantially free. They were mechanics, who consumed a great part of their earnings, much more than a taxed Englishman ever retains."

"There were many the property of ladies who exercised little control over them, and in two instances, had been actually nursed and reared by them."

"With no reason to rebel, these deluded creatures, partly from religious fanaticism, and partly from the instigation of base incendiaries, who from a pretended humanity interfered in our domestic concerns, actually planned and concerted to desolate our city with conflagration, rapine and indiscriminate murder—and yet more unprincipled editors have stated they saw no justification for the severe punishment inflicted. The plot was one which could only have ended in the utter extermination of its authors, although it would have been productive of many afflictions."

"The citizens when suddenly called on, would have required a little time to act efficiently, but all efforts, like the late intended insurrection, are utterly hopeless of success. The late example has produced a wholesome effect."

"Never was Charleston more quiet, and centuries will hardly witness another attempt. The plantations are unaffected. The scheme was confined to less than one hundred, most of whom have been tried and variously punished. They were with scarce an exception, methodists who had seceded from the white methodists, and the 'class leaders' were the instigators and leaders in the plot. Proving satisfactorily that religion, in the hands of the ignorant and uneducated, is the fruitful source of delusion, while under the direction of pious and learned men, it produces nothing but peace and good will. We believe humane and intelligent men in every quarter of our common country will rejoice that the hand of desolation has been arrested, and that a community that delights in affording its hospitality to them, is once more in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility."

#### A NEW COMET.

Another Comet has made its appearance, which has been observed in Europe and in this country. The Charleston Courier of the 19th inst. says, that it has a tail apparently 15 feet long, and that it is passing from west to east with great rapidity, in the southern quarter of the heavens.

#### CROUP.

Dr. Reddell, of Wismar, has communicated to the Royal Society of Gottingen, through Professor Blumenbach, the following successful treatment of Croup, after the usual remedies had been tried without effect:

"The patient was a female, aged 19, who, on the third day after being seized with the croup, was unable to swallow, had begun to rattle in the throat, and seemed approaching rapidly her dissolution. Dr. Reddell administered, by means of a quill, a mixture of Spanish snuff and marococo into her nostrils, and after repeating this mixture a second time, it excited sneezing and vomiting; this occasioned the discharge of two long membranous cylinders from the trachea (windpipe), upon which the rattling immediately ceased, and the patient was rescued from instantaneous suffocation. One of the tubes, when slit open, measured nine French lines in breadth; they were quite white; and bore a strong extension without injury to their fibrous texture."

## FOREIGN.

#### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Amity, arrived at New-York bringing London papers to the evening of the 14th of August, and Liverpool to the 16th.

The most important intelligence furnished by this arrival, is the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, (late Lord Castle-rough) who committed suicide on the morning of the 12th of August, by opening an artery in his neck with a pen-knife. From the time this melancholy event was known until the sailing of the Amity, it entirely occupied the public attention.

The insanity of his Lordship when he committed the fatal deed, and for several days previously, is clearly established. Before his departure from London, he was observed to behave wildly at times, and was careless and even slovenly in his dress and appearance. And on his return to his house the Friday preceding his death, it was thought expedient to keep every instrument by which he could do violence to his person, out of his reach. The small pen knife, was the first to discover the change that had taken place, and to communicate the same to Lord Liverpool. The King remarked in the last audience his Lordship had with him, that his conversation was very incoherent, and His Majesty immediately wrote to Lord Liverpool about it. At the time of committing the act, his Lordship was making active preparations for proceeding to the continent, in order to be present at the approaching Congress. He had even appointed the next Thursday for his departure, and a steam packet was engaged to convey him and his suite that day to Calais.

Lord Londonderry was certainly an extraordinary man, and an able statesman. It has been his lot to guide the ship of state during perhaps the most critical and important crisis that the civilized world has seen; and through his long service in the Ministry, he has shown great courage, energy, talent and skill.

The following letter from the Duke of Wellington, within three days before the event took place, was read by the Coroner.

"Apsley House, Aug. 9.

Dear Sir—I called upon you with the intention of talking to you on the subject of the health of Lord Londonderry, and to request of you that you will call on him."

"I told his Lordship that he was unwell, and particularly requested him to call on you, but he should not, I sincerely hope that you will contrive by some pretence to go down to his Lordship. I have no doubt he is very unwell. He appears to me to have been exceedingly harassed, much fatigued, and over worked during the late Session of Parliament; and I have no doubt he labours under mental derangement; at least this is my impression. I beg you'll never mention to any one what I have communicated to you, respecting his Lordship."

I am, &c.

"WELLINGTON.

"To Charles Bankhead, M. D. &c

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"The Marquis was observed to be very low spirited on Friday and Saturday last, and would often say that he was surrounded by spies, and enquire who was in the house, as he was sure there were people watching him; and on being informed that his Private Secretary was down stairs, he said there were other people as well. Last Sunday he took a walk; when he came home he was very incoherent in his conversation. His attendants removed every means of self destruction out of his reach. His pistols were taken away, and it was supposed that nothing was left in his reach of a destructive nature. On coming out of his room in the morning, and going into his dressing room, Dr. Bankhead followed him; and just as they got in, the Marquis said, 'It is of no use,' and immediately fell into the Doctor's arms and was a corpse in a moment. It was discovered that he had cut the carotid artery, which leads to the brain, with a small pen-knife with the point turned the reverse way to what they usually are, which he had taken out of his writing desk. He was expected to go to Vienna, to the Congress, the latter end of this week, which preyed on his mind very much. He observed to a gentleman at the House of Commons, on Tuesday, that the very harassing Session, they had just finished, would be the death of him. Mr. Canning is talked of as likely to succeed the Marquis. He is at present at Henly-on-Thames."

A private letter says—"For the last ten days, the Marquis had been suffering under a nervous fever, accompanied by a depression of spirits. On Friday he underwent the operation of cupping."

From the Liverpool Mercury, August 10. INQUEST ON THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

On Tuesday afternoon a jury of the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity of the estates of the late Marquis, was empanelled. The inquest was held at the house of the deceased Lord, where directions were given to admit any person who desired to be present. In half an hour they drew out a verdict as follows: "That on Monday, Aug. 12, and for some time previously, the Most Noble Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, under a grievous disorder did labour and languish and became in consequence delirious and of insane mind; and that whilst in that state, with a knife of iron and steel, he did inflict on himself on the left side of his neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound one inch in length, and half an inch in depth, of which he instantly died, and that no other person except himself was the cause of his death."

Conjecture is already busy in finding a successor for Lord Londonderry in the cabinet. Some think Mr. Peel will be the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Grant succeed to Mr. Peel. Others confidently assert, that Sir Charles Stewart, Ambassador at Paris, will be the new Minister. Others, again, predict that Mr. Canning will relinquish his appointment as Governor General of India, and go in at the head of the cabinet. This selection would undoubtedly be a judicious one.

The Liverpool Mercury mentions as curious historical coincidences, that when the King visited that county, whilst Prince of Wales, Percival was assassinated. Last year, whilst his majesty was on a visit to Ireland, during the first week, the Queen died; and lastly, during the first week of the royal tour to Scotland, his confidential minister, the very life and soul of the cabinet, has died by his own hand.

#### THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

The King had left the capital for Scotland, and the people of Edinburgh were looking forward with the greatest impatience to the moment when his Majesty's arrival shall be announced. To such a height, indeed, had this expectation arisen that it was with difficulty the streets could be walked, owing to the crowds of people who had assembled from all parts of the country, to glut their eyes with the sight of royalty.

#### SPAIN.

The latest Madrid papers, which are of the 7th of August, inform us that a change of Ministry had taken place in accordance with the wishes of the people. On this change the Universal of the 6th expresses its satisfaction, because it was an event which showed that his Majesty is at last convinced of the urgent necessity of making those reforms in his royal household which the nation considers indispensable for its welfare and for the tranquillity and dignity of the monarchy."

#### Extracts of Private Letters.

"Madrid, Aug. 3.—Here is a short picture of our situation—no Government—under military despotism—the King at headstrong as ever, and a prisoner—his advisers jealous of him, and each other—no consistency—no talent no money—direct contributions—insurrection in the provinces—dread of fire—murders—exiles—absence of all confidence—military censorship—suppressions—confiscations—this is our actual situation; from what has happened, judge what will happen—streams of blood must flow."

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 3.

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor anxious to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites delinquents to remit by mail (at the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

#### DR. RAFFERTY'S LECTURES.

We omitted in our last to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Rafferty, Principal of St. John's College, setting forth his intention to deliver a series of Lectures in this city in the course of the approaching winter. On a perusal of his notice it will be seen that the subjects he has chosen are extremely useful, interesting and pleasing. Lectures of the kind are well calculated to improve those who are engaged in the study of the several subjects upon which they treat, and serve to impress deeper upon the minds of scientific gentlemen the knowledge which they may have acquired in early life. It is to be trusted, that so praiseworthy an undertaking will receive from the lovers of science, in this place particularly, the encouragement which every attempt at a seminary of useful learning, deserves from an intelligent community."

#### FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society, in St. Anne's Church, in this city, on the 1st instant, the following report was made by the board of managers for the past year:—"THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT Of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis, & its Vicinity."

The managers of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis, and its vicinity, in presenting the first annual report of their proceedings, would affectionately invite the members of the society to unite with them in grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, the fountain of all good, for the manifold blessings he has bestowed upon us; and for disposing our hearts and minds to unite in forming an association to promote the knowledge of his will, and for that degree of success which has thus far attended our humble exertions."

The Female Bible Society of Annapolis, and its vicinity, was established in the month of July, 1821, but was not fully organized till the October following. Since that period one hundred & twenty one members have been enrolled; three of whom have contributed the sum which constitutes the first fund of the Society. The board have to acknowledge the receipt of several donations from ladies who have not become members of the society, and of some contributions by gentlemen, for all of which they tender their grateful thanks. Since the organization of the society, several communications have passed between the American Bible Society, and your board of managers, and our society has been duly admitted as an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, agreeably to their original design of "promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment," and on condition that this society shall alter supplying its own district with Bibles, place its surplus funds at the disposal of the national institution. The board of managers have purchased from the parent society, during the year 134 Bibles & 30 Testaments—of which 117 of the former, and all of the latter have been distributed, a considerable portion of which, as will appear by the Treasurer's report, have been sold, and generally at reduced prices. The Bibles which have been distributed, have in almost every instance, been received with gratitude, and thankfulness, and the board indulge the hope that they will prove an estimable blessing to those upon whom they

have been bestowed. Sixteen Bibles remain on hand, which the board are induced to believe will be sufficient to supply the present demand, as the managers have been very diligent in inquiring into and supplying the wants of all the respective districts. An additional supply of Testaments, it is believed will be immediately necessary. Sixty dollars have been remitted to the parent society, as a part of our surplus funds, and \$30.93 remain on hand, subject to the disposal of the board.

Such is the brief and simple recital of our proceedings during the past year. And although, comparatively but little has been done to promote the great objects of our institution, yet let it be remembered, that we have been engaged according to the Apostolic precept, in "well doing," and that we ought not therefore to become "unworthy." If the experience of our society has afforded no striking illustrations of the great benefits conferred by such institutions, it can readily be accounted for, by the short period which has elapsed since its formation, and by the limited sphere to which its immediate operations are confined, and by the circumstance of its being located in a period almost as early as any other portion of the union—hence it may be presumed, and experience has proved it to be the fact (in this instance at least), that the scarcity of Bibles is not so great in later Christian settlements, as in those of ancient periods. But although it may be our happy lot to live in a community, where the word of God is to be found in almost every dwelling, yet we ought not therefore to think that our labours are at an end—that we have finished the work assigned to us, and that nothing more remains for us to do. Very different indeed should be the reflections which our own happy situation ought to excite in our minds. If God has vouchsafed to us, and to those around us, the inestimable blessing of possessing in our own language the records of his will, it ought indeed to fill our hearts with the deepest gratitude, and call forth our most fervent thanksgiving. But if we duly appreciate the value of this precious book, and learn from it by our own experience, how admirably calculated it is to enlighten our minds, to purify our hearts, to dispel our doubts, to invigorate our hopes, to soothe our afflictions, and to make us "meek and lowly of heart," then indeed shall we feel it to be our duty and delight, to promote its circulation as far as may be in our power, in order that all our fellow creatures may participate with us in its blessings—nor shall we think our labours at an end, until the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

"If the Bibles which have already been distributed, and those which remain on hand, should be found sufficient to supply the demands in our own neighborhood, for some time to come, yet even in this case we have accomplished but a very inconsiderable part of our object. As an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, that great and wonderful institution, which may well be termed the glory of our age and country, we have engaged to use our exertions to provide for those, who are destitute of the Bible in every part of the world. And who can calculate the number of human beings who have never seen the word of God, & who without the aid of Bible Societies have no means of procuring it? Millions of Bibles have already been circulated by these excellent institutions, but many millions more are yet required to supply the wants of those who have never tasted the 'bread of life.' How greatly then does this view of the subject enlarge the sphere of our society's influence? It extends it even to the uttermost parts of the earth. And shall we for a moment think of relaxing our exertions, when so many millions of our fellow creatures are still walking in the 'valley of the shadow of death,' and when so many benighted regions of the earth still remain to be enlightened by the bright rays of the Gospel? No! Christian friends, we feel assured that this will not be our case. We will not basely desert the cause we have undertaken—the cause of our God and Saviour."

At a period like the present, when Bible Societies abound in almost every part of the world, when their reports furnish the most interesting information respecting the anxiety which is every where manifested among the destitute, to obtain a copy of the Scriptures, when this information is almost daily circulated amongst us, few can remain uninformed upon this point. It is therefore deemed unnecessary to enter into any minute details of this kind. But let each individual who wishes to feel the force of such representations as these, make an appeal to her own heart. Let her who has been accustomed to the daily perusal of her Bible, who has found it to be a source for her sorrows, comfort and support under her afflictions, the delight of her heart, and the rule of her life, who with feelings of pious gratitude has read and meditated upon the wonderful redemption wrought out for her by her Saviour, let such an one conceive herself transported to some dark corner of the earth, where the light of revelation has never dawned, and there deprived of her Bible, and surrounded by those who never heard of it, let her fancy with what feelings of joy, love and gratitude, she would hail the pious missionary, who should come more bringing to her the word of life. With feelings such as these then, may we believe that the gift of a Bible is often received, by the poor benighted Heathen. And who would forego the pleasure of imparting such joy and gladness to a fellow-creature? Who would not wish to have her share in the doing of such great & extensive good? Altho' in the circulation of the Bible, we are not called upon to leave our homes and traverse continents and seas, yet the aid which we can impart, will be no less beneficial, no less effectual. In casting our mite into the treasury of God, we send it abroad with his blessing, and we know not, until that day, when all our good and evil deeds shall be disclosed, we never shall know, how extensive and beneficial may be the fruits of it."

It is matter of almost universal complaint, that the arduous and zeal with which we are wont to engage in any new enterprise, is very apt by degrees to languish and die away. But Christian friends, let us this reproach attach to us! We have every thing to animate our exertions, and stimulate our zeal—the good we may have done, it is our privilege to look back upon, with pleasure and with joy; but at the same time let us look forward with new hopes and renovated confidence on what may yet be done. Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due time we shall reap, if we faint not."

Nor let it be supposed that we have nothing to do, but to contribute our money, and

circulate Bibles within our own neighborhood. A more important duty will still remain to be performed. We must often visit those to whom we have given the word of life, we must endeavor to cherish upon them to be diligent in the study of it, and must explain to them the great blessing of possessing such a treasure—we must direct them in the perusal of it, and assist them in apprehending it. For those who cannot read, and have none to read for them, we must perform that benevolent office, in discharging these duties of benevolence, and philanthropy, we shall find that we shall ourselves be much benefited—it is a charity which brings with it a double blessing—it blesses those who give, and those who receive."

A distinguished female author, who is no less eminent for her talents than her piety, and who has most ably vindicated the claims and character of women, has made most beautiful and affecting appeal to her sex, to awaken them to a just sensibility to honest fame. "I would call on women (says she) to reflect that our religion has made many made them heirs to a blessed immortality hereafter, but has greatly raised them to the scale of being here, by lifting them to an importance in society, unknown to the most polished ages of antiquity. The religion of Christ has even bestowed a degree of renown on the sex beyond what any other religion ever did. Perhaps there are hardly as many virtuous women named in all the pages of Greek or Roman history, as are handed down to eternal fame, in a few of those short chapters with which the great Apostle to the Gentiles, has concluded his epistle to his converts. Of 'devout and honorable women,' the sacred scriptures record 'not a few.' Some of the most affecting scenes, the most interesting transactions, and the most touching conversations, which are recorded of the Saviour of the world, passed with women. Their examples have supplied some of the most eminent instances of faith and love. They are the first remarked as having 'ministered to him of their substance.' Theirs was the praise of not abandoning their despised Redeemer when he was led to execution, and under all the hopeless circumstances of his agonizing death; they appear to have been the last attending at his tomb, and the first on the morning when he arose from it. Theirs was the privilege of having received the earliest consolation from their risen Lord; theirs was the honour of being first commissioned to announce his glorious resurrection. And even to have furnished heroic confessions, devoted saints, and unshrinking martyrs to the church of Christ, has not been the exclusive honour of the boldest sex."

Let it then be our parts to realize this exalted description of our sex—let us endeavor to imitate those 'devout and honorable women, who were so highly distinguished by our Saviour. And as he has done much for us, let us do all we can for Him. Let us be diligent in the discharge of those duties which are more peculiarly incumbent upon us; and despising the vanities, the follies and the unsatisfying pleasures of the world, let us substitute a nobler prize for our ambition—the prize of 'the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.' Let us go on and persevere in the good work we have been engaged in, and adorning our characters with every christian grace, continue faithful to the end. Then 'when the triumphant hour shall arrive, when the towers of the Lamb shall be seen clothed in the robes of his righteousness and salvation, and arranged in shining circles around the throne,' may we hope to be of the blessed number, and join with them in singing 'Glory be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb, for ever and ever.'"

Hannah Moore.

#### COMMUNICATED.

#### A BODY FOUND.

Last week the body of a very gentle looking young man was found in the water near Alagothy. How long he had been there it is impossible to say; his flesh had been torn by the crabs, and it appeared as if the body had been in various parts of the neighborhood, and it is supposed from some circumstances which have since transpired that he came from the lower part of the bay, and that he was murdered and thrown overboard near the spot where found. It is supposed this shocking circumstance took place 5 or 6 days before the body was found. His dress was a blue coat, black waistcoat, jeans trousers and ruffled shirt. He had on a gold finger ring marked with initials, which are not recollected, and 20 cent pieces were found in his pocket. Mr. Richard Merriken, the Coroner, will no doubt, if applied to, furnish all the information collected by the jury of inquest relative to the deceased.

#### METHODISM.

The Methodist Missionary Society of New York, England, which has been eight years established, has in the four quarters of the globe, 150 missionaries, besides school masters—30,000 members, 200,000 hearers and 10,000 heathen children under tuition. Contributions last year, \$26,581 equal to 117,000 dollars; less, however, than three-fourths of the amount actually expended during the same period.

#### THE KING OF PERSIA.

It is said, has been recently converted to Christianity by the arguments of the celebrated missionary, Mr. Martyn. Such conversion must have an important effect in spreading the lights of the Gospel through regions of darkness, ignorance, and idolatry. London paper.

#### MASONIC.

The proposition to establish a General Grand Lodge of free and accepted Masons at the city of Washington, has been recently rejected by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

#### SQUIRRELS.

These destructive animals are stated to be making great ravages among the corn in Ohio. Myriads of them were found every where, and it was feared many of the farmers would lose the whole of their crops. Several hunting parties had been formed, and in many instances thousands of them have been destroyed but still the numbers did not appear to be diminished. Great quantities of them were killed in fields with clubs and stones, and they were literally thronging the streets and house tops of the villages.

From the Village Recorder. At the late Commencement of the College, Schuylkill, Pa. New degrees conferred, and the graduates whom we were not the pleasure of the honorary degree of A. B. conferred on Mr. Edward Sparks, a native of Schuylkill, Pa. (formerly of Philadelphia.) And the honorary L. L. D. was conferred on the John Sergeant, of Philadelphia.

#### CROPS IN TUSC.

Extract of a letter from the Tuscan, dated 1st of July, 1821. The crop of wheat in Tuscany appears to be very scanty, on account of the want of rain, and drought. The first crop is nearly lost, and the drought is so low as to promise much for the second article (corn) is not to be wheat for some uses, and it has been dearer than wheat in Italy.

#### MEXICO.

A passenger in the L'Amiral Charleton from La Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been satisfied with the appearance of the blacks in the country, and he seemed to be upon the throne. The only one held by the Royalists was Juan de Ulla. There is a great Imperialists and some statesmen who have left the country to give some trouble to the dynasty.

#### EXTRACT.

The following letter from the Orleans addressed to the Parish of St. Martinville, 9th July, 1821. It appears that the blacks in St. Martinville are making off to the Spanish Province, our citizens to be on the look out for them.

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